

§ 98.237 Records that must be retained.

Monitoring Plans, as described in § 98.3(g)(5), must be completed by April 1, 2011. In addition to the information required by § 98.3(g), you must retain the following records:

- (a) Dates on which measurements were conducted.
- (b) Results of all emissions detected and measurements.
- (c) Calibration reports for detection and measurement instruments used.
- (d) Inputs and outputs of calculations or emissions computer model runs used for engineering estimation of emissions.

§ 98.238 Definitions.

Except as provided in this section, all terms used in this subpart have the same meaning given in the Clean Air Act and subpart A of this part.

Acid gas means hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) and/or carbon dioxide (CO₂) contaminants that are separated from sour natural gas by an acid gas removal unit.

Acid gas removal unit (AGR) means a process unit that separates hydrogen sulfide and/or carbon dioxide from sour natural gas using liquid or solid absorbents or membrane separators.

Acid gas removal vent emissions mean the acid gas separated from the acid gas absorbing medium (e.g., an amine solution) and released with methane and other light hydrocarbons to the atmosphere or a flare.

Basin means geologic provinces as defined by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) Geologic Note: AAPG-CSD Geologic Provinces Code Map: AAPG Bulletin, Prepared by Richard F. Meyer, Laure G. Wallace, and Fred J. Wagner, Jr., Volume 75, Number 10 (October 1991) (incorporated by reference, see § 98.7) and the Alaska Geological Province Boundary Map, Compiled by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists Committee on Statistics of Drilling in Cooperation with the USGS, 1978 (incorporated by reference, see § 98.7).

Component means each metal to metal joint or seal of non-welded connection separated by a compression gasket, screwed thread (with or without thread sealing compound), metal to

metal compression, or fluid barrier through which natural gas or liquid can escape to the atmosphere.

Compressor means any machine for raising the pressure of a natural gas or CO₂ by drawing in low pressure natural gas or CO₂ and discharging significantly higher pressure natural gas or CO₂.

Condensate means hydrocarbon and other liquid, including both water and hydrocarbon liquids, separated from natural gas that condenses due to changes in the temperature, pressure, or both, and remains liquid at storage conditions.

Engineering estimation, for purposes of subpart W, means an estimate of emissions based on engineering principles applied to measured and/or approximated physical parameters such as dimensions of containment, actual pressures, actual temperatures, and compositions.

Enhanced oil recovery (EOR) means the use of certain methods such as water flooding or gas injection into existing wells to increase the recovery of crude oil from a reservoir. In the context of this subpart, EOR applies to injection of critical phase or immiscible carbon dioxide into a crude oil reservoir to enhance the recovery of oil.

Equipment leak means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally-equivalent opening.

Equipment leak detection means the process of identifying emissions from equipment, components, and other point sources.

External combustion means fired combustion in which the flame and products of combustion are separated from contact with the process fluid to which the energy is delivered. Process fluids may be air, hot water, or hydrocarbons. External combustion equipment may include fired heaters, industrial boilers, and commercial and domestic combustion units.

Facility with respect to natural gas distribution for purposes of this subpart and for subpart A means the collection of all distribution pipelines, metering stations, and regulating stations that are operated by a Local Distribution Company (LDC) that is regulated as a separate operating company